Salisbury Banner.

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LIGHT.

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art on the youthful heart
Had fastened his mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er the world accursed,
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the ark's lone few, triumphant and true,
Came forth among the dead;
With the wondrous gleams of my bridal beams,
I made their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadows slept—
When shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept—
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright,
Of Heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
Joy, joy to the outcast man!

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
Feel my smile, the blest smile of a friend.

MEETING IN GEORGIA—SPEECH OF HON. B. H. HILL.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* contains an account of a large meeting of the the citizens of Troup county, on the 22d inst.. to consider the proposition for loaning to the Southern Confederacy a portion of the proceeds of the growing crops. Hon. B. H. Hill, in advocacy of the plan, made an enthusiastic and patriotic speech which was warmly applauded by the audience. We take the concluding portion:

The correspondent of the London Times, I see, says our people have confidence in our Government. In this he is right. He says our plan is novel, but that if the scheme succeeds, our Government will be a success. Cotton, is, at last the corner sone of our independence.

By our plan, the Government does not sell your cotton, nor buy it. You sell it yourself; in your own way, at your own time, selecting your own market, and to whomsoever you choose. But instead of taking bank bills, as usual, for it, you will take the bonds of the Confederacy, due in twenty years, bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable every six months in gold and silver.

In the first place, you can't loose anything.—If the Government lasts, the bonds will be good. If it don't last, you will all be ruined. Lincoln says your property shall be confiscated. If the Government fails you fail; and it matters not whether your property be in negroes, lands, merchandize, notes or Confederate bonds. All will be lost. If you take a note on your neighbor, he may fail and you lose your money; but the Government never fails, till the last man in it fails. So you see you cannot possibly make a safer investment.

We must come to you to support our Government in this contest. We must not go to New York, to London or Paris, or any of the great money marts of the world. Our Government is new, and we have a special reason for sustaining it with our own resources in the outset. It will give such confidence as the world never before had in any new Government—secure our speedy recognition abroad, and an early termination of the war. These are worth making not only great efforts for, but great sacrifices, if need be; but no sacrifices are asked or are necessary.

I have a special reason for wanting old Troup county to respond handsomely to this proposition. I believe I had the honor first to suggest this plan to our Government. When the Light Guards left here, I witnessed your patriotism—and the readiness with which you pledged all your property to support that single company. I went to Montgomery and told them our people were ready to sustain them with their cotton bales, and other surplus produce. The plan has been adopted and I hope you will respond in a manner worthy of your known patriotism, liberality and wealth.

The North yet believes our government is a usurpation. I want everybody who makes cotton to take stock in this proposition. I believe if we go up to Congress on the 20th of July with one million of bales subscribed, it will strike terror into the hearts of the enemy. England and France will speedily recognize us and they will sue for peace. (Cheers.) Come up, then, and subscribe your cotton to this loan. How many of your crops would you even give away your entire surplus if to secure a proper termination of this conflict, and a perpetuation to yourselves and your posterity of the rights and liberty you enjoy? ["All that we will ever make," and tremendous applause.] But you will not be required to give away a cent's worth or lose a dime. You can't make a better investment of your surplus products.

Some have asked if these bonds will be good. What more can I say on this point? Providence has given me a great privilege. I have seen every page of the history of this revolution, as it was made and turned over from day to day. I have the utmost confidence in its success. All my cotton can go for government bonds. All my property can be bought with them. If any one don't believe me try me.

A few years ago, when the United States had a full treasury, Mr. Secretary Guthrie offered to buy up the bonds of the Goverument not then due, and actually offered 16 per cent. premium on them and could not get them. Why? Because these 6 per cent. bonds were so valuable and convenient to capitalists, and considered such a safe investment—so certain and reliable. That they would not take gold for them at 16 per cent. premium. If the bonds of the old Government were worth so much, I am safe in saying that our bonds will be worth 20 per cent. in three months after the war. I candidly believe it, and there is every reason in the world for such belief.

But some have said, it is very dry now, and they fear the crop will be cut short, and have suggested to me that it is a bad time to make this speech, and ask for subscriptions to the loan.—The Government has provided for all that. It asks you to subscribe on the basis of an *average crop*. If the crop fails from drought, or any other cause, you will be excused. In such case no forfeiture will attend your subscription. Give us just the same subscription you would if you were sure of an average crop. This will carry home to your enemies the conviction that you are determined to sustain your government. We are in better condition to carry on the war than the North. The property of that section, in many places, has gone down 50, and even 75 per cent. A friend of mine passed through Broadway a few days ago, and counted 189 business houses with cards "to let," "to rent," hanging on the doors. Our property is in land and negroes, and don't fluctuate with every adverse wind of fortune. I believe the North cannot find means to carry on this war. If our scheme can be carried out, we can carry on this war 100 years.—We don't want it to last 100 months, or one month; but we can carry it on 100 years—and we will do so rather than submit to Lincoln's usurpation, or the dictation of the North."

Mr. Hill closed amidst applause, and the following subscriptions were obtained on the spot. Men were appointed in every district to receive subscriptions form those who were not present. Every body with whom we conversed seemed confident of getting 5,000 bales in Troup county; and advice since received by letter from the highest sources of information confirm this opinion.

Besides this, several of the large *money lenders* of the county gave public notice that they would receive the bonds of the Confederacy in payment of all duties to them.

MASKED BATTERIES.

It is painful to see a phrase like this, describing one of the most fatal engines of war, applied to a peaceful object. But the Evening Post so uses the words. The Post says:

"Mr. Crittenden, who has just been elected from Kentucky, announces his determination to make some motion for bringing the war to an end. He will be sustained by other Southern members, and by some, we fear, from the Northern States. Already a convention of editors is called in this State to agree upon a plan, it is said, for bringing popular opinion up to the designs of the leaders, and not a few hints are given out in private conversation, to the effect that the war has gone far enough. A part of the scheme embraces the capitalists of the cities, who are to be persuaded not to lend their money to the Government for the prosecution of hostilities, or to lend it only at such rates of interest as will discourage the Government in its attempts to maintain the federal ascendancy.

"This scheme is nothing more than a masked battery of Jeff. Davis."

It will be observed that the Post thinks the war has not gone far enough. Any scheme "for bringing the war to an end" is a masked battery. We have fallen on sorrowful days. A little while ago the President said in his inaugural that if we had a war we should gain nothing, and only have the same questions to settle after we had fought. But now a proposition to pause and settle the question at once, without fighting, is a masked battery!

What do these war gentlemen expect? We have gone through one after another phase of their plans and propheeies. The first uprising of the North was to scatter the rebel hordes. It only strengthened their arms, roused their spirit, and increased their numbers. It drove Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee into the arms of the secessionists, and gave the South the unity of purpose they had before lacked.

Then we were promised the ability of the North to pour such columns of soldiers into the field that all resistance would be overpowered, and bloodshed would be prevented by the hopelessness of the Southern cause. But we find ourselves now equalled, if not outnumbered by the rebels in arms, who have the daring to advance their outposts up to the very line of our camps.

We were assured of the imminent starvation of the entire race of Southerners, and we find them now in the midst of plenty. We were told that they would run from our advancing regiments, and we find them abundantly ready to take advantage of our unskilled leaders, and drive us back from their batteries.

Every promise, every expectation, of the war party has thus far proved false, and we stand now in the presence of the solemn truth that this is a great war, no childish play, a war in which men on both sides are skillful, courageous, strong in their confidence of right, and of which the end is far distant, and visible only through the smoke of battle and across fields of thousands of our dead.

We hear some men say again that he who shrinks from war, who is willing to make any sacrifice to avoid war, is a traitor.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a bloodhound is a courageous dog. The men who have plunged us into this war, who have hallooed on the people, are men that have wisely stayed at home. And a part of the plan to cover up their own want of courage is to keep on the cry of war. The rebels in the South who planned the dissolution of the Union, who advocated it in Congress and in the newspapers and on the stump, are the men who have taken the field; while the Northern editors and Congressmen and Senators, who opposed compromise, who let us drift into this war, nay, who dragged us into it, are at home making contracts to supply army stores, and shouting "traitor" at every man who ventures to remind them of the evil they have brought on the country, or suggest the remedy for it.

We ask again, what do they expect? If the President is right, if the judgment of impartial Europe is right, if the opinion of cool dispassionate men among us is right, then we must meet these questions between the North and the South before the end shall be reached. Do you adopt the bravado "we must let them go eventually, but we must thrash them first?" No man who believes in such a policy is fit to be an American citizen, or for any situation outside the walls of an insane asylum. What then will you answer when man and God shall demand of you an account of the horrors of war, its blood and rapine? "Oh, we thrashed them, and it was worth all the blood and horror to be able to say that!" Can it be that there are human hearts ready to make such an answer?

But "we will never let them go," you say.—"They must be conquered, subjugated and governed."

Will you appeal to history, to experience? Was a nation of so many millions of civilized men ever conquered in one, or ten, or a hundred years? Or admitting that you can conquer them, have you counted the cost? We will not pause and consider the vanishing of all the promises that we should have a brief, bloodless campaign. We will sit down as sane men, and ask each other how many lives, how many agonies it will cause and cost? Why, last night more than a million of the mothers and wives and sisters of this land lay dreaming restless dreams, or watching with straining eyeballs for the coming dawn.

Yet all that you hope to accomplish by it may possibly be accomplished in another way, at a cost of no sigh—no blood. Ten men could be found to-day in the land, ten noble, trustworthy men, not unfit to be successors of Washington and his illustrious cotemporaries, who would together devise an honorable, noble, American, Christian method, of ending this hideous, fratricidal war. They would fail if they were answerable to any party or clique, but if answerable only to God and posterity, they would do that which would make them remembered in the roll of history "till the trump of the judgment angel."

But that might end the war! That might prevent our extermination of the South! That might return us our brothers and sons in the strength of youth, unharmed, and better still, without blood on their hands! That would be a "masked battery!"—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE FOURTH IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Republican, of the 5th, thus graphically tells how the people of that city passed the 4th. How the citizens of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, must rejoice at the humiliation of their once great rival for the Southern trade:

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, is recorded with the past, and will, beyond doubt, be long remembered by the people of our once glorious and happy, but now distracted and ruined country. Never before, we feel sure, have the citizens of the old monumental city spent the anniversary of our liberty and independence in such a manner as on yesterday. Instead of the happy smiling faces, as we have been accustomed to meet at every step heretofore upon this memorable day, gloom and sadness were depicted upon almost every countenance, and the mass of the people were "in mourning," as it were, for our departed freedom and greatness.

Instead of the procession of bright-faced children, hurrying to the suburbs to breathe the pure air and enjoy the national holiday in mirth and festivity, you were met at almost every turn by bodies of armed soldiers, some parading, some on guard, and very many carousing through our thoroughfares; in fact, upon every side was plainly seen the indications of "grim visaged war," well calculated to sadden the hearts of all, in brooding over the stern and horrible realities of a civil fratricidal war.

The city yesterday presented anything but a holiday appearance. It is true nearly every place of business of every kind was closed, and in that particular it presented a day of leisure and rest, but that spirit of rejoicing and festivity which constitutes the reality of a holiday, was wanting. The streets until a late hour in the morning were almost entirely deserted, and none but men wending their way to the newspaper offices to hear the "latest news from the seat of war," could be seen; the female portion of the community, together with the juveniles, being content to remain at home, and celebrate the first anniversary of the loss of our liberty.

The city last night was very quiet, and was deserted at an early hour. No fireworks or other celebration took place, and there was nothing to denote a holiday night, except the firing of guns and pistols, by parties in the streets and private places.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. S. MYERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rown County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. A. HOUCK, as a Candidate for the County Court Clerk of Rowan.

R. A. Caldwell, Esq.

We are authorized to announce R. A. Caldwell, Esq., a candidate for a seat in the Convention, to fill the vacancy made by Hon. Burton Craige, who being elected to the Confederate Congress, has resigned.

We need not say that Mr. Caldwell is in every way eminently competent to fill this vacancy: his ability is too well known in Rowan, to require any thing at our hand. He and Maj. Kerr bore the brunt of the battle for Southern rights in the Spring, and their timely warning and able vindication of the Southern cause, justly entitled them to seats in the Convention at the hands of the people in May last; but they patriotically withdrew their names for the sake of harmony, in obedience to a proposition submitted by our old opponents. That proposition was acceded to by the Southern Rights men, somewhat reluctantly, because it denied the honors of representation to those who most deserved them. Notwithstanding Messrs. Caldwell and Kerr acquiescing, in order to promote harmony, they yielded, and it was agreed that a candidate should be chosen from each of the old parties respectively. This necessitated the withdrawal of either Mr. Caldwell or Major Kerr, when they both responded and declined, for the reasons above stated. These things are yet remembered by the people of Rowan, and they will show their appreciation of the estimable motives which actuated Mr. Caldwell at the time, now that they have an opportunity, by bestowing upon him the honors due. Only one candidate being necessary, Maj. Kerr has preferred Mr. Caldwell to run.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rowan Bible Society met in the Methodist church last Sunday night, and appointed a committee to solicit of all those families in the county that have or are able to contribute Bibles or Testaments of small sizes to supply the soldiers who have left here without them, and are now in the camp destitute of either. This is a good move. and connot fail to meet the hearty approval of every one who feels any interest in promoting the cause of Him upon whom we are all so entirely dependant, and a concern for the souls of those who are now in during the hardships of a soldier's life, in defense of our homes and dearest interests, yet without the word of God. Rowan will supply her soldiers with this inestimable accompaniment, if it is to be obtained, and we think it can be. There are very few families but what have a small Bible or Testament that they might spare and use in its stead for family reading, a large bible or testament which would be inconvenient and useless to the soldier. Other counties would do well to adopt a like system in order to procure bibles and testaments of a suitable size to furnish those of their volunteers who may be without.

The following letter, accompanied with the Executive Committee's report explains itself:

SALISBURY, July 15th 1861.

J. J. STEWART:—Enclosed I send a notice of the change of time of meeting of the State Bible Convention, called to meet at this place on the 25th inst. Will you do the Rowan County Bible Society the favor to publish said notice in your next issue, and a time or two afterwards, so that all persons interested in the good work of organizing a State Bible Society, to print the Bible, may be informed of the change and the time fixed upon. We would be pleased if you would also call attention to the change of time editorially, and speak a word or two in behalf of the cause.

Very Respectfully,
JAMES H. ENNIS,
CHM'N. of EX. COM.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society, held in Solisbury this the 15th day of July, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the 25th day of July is deemed too early for a full meeting of the State Bible Convention in Salisbury, as called for in the address of the Executive Committee to the Christians and Patriots of North Carolina, and as it is important that ample time be given to notify the county Societies throughout the State, so that every section of the State may be represented, therefore

Resolved, That the State Bible Convention called to assemble in Salisbury, on the 25th inst., be and is hereby postponed to the 23rd day of October next.

JAMES H. ENNIS,
LUKE BLACKMER,
JOSEPH W. HALL, } Ex.
J. S. McCUBBINS, } Com.
W. L. KISTLER.

Papers in the State please copy.

☞ Moses A. Smith, our efficient and attentive Postmaster at this place, has received the appointment of Postmaster for Salisbury, from the Post Office Department of the Confederate government.

The Charleston Mercury.

This ably conducted tri-weekly is one among the most welcomed of our exchanges. The ability with which it handles every question, the variety of news, both foreign and local, its abundance, and the neatly executed typography, render it so peculiarly a favorite with us, that we usually lay it aside to peruse at our leisure.

Death of Governor Ellis.

The manner in which the mournful news of the death of the late Governor, J. W. Ellis, has been received in and out of the State; the respect shown his mortal remains, as he was conveyed from the Red Sulphur Springs, through Petersburg, by the noble people of Virginia; the universal respect shown him, and the mournful regret evinced by the people of our own State; and lastly, the deep, silent sorrow that seemed to be impressed upon every heart and depicted upon every countenance of the large concourse that attended him to his last and final resting place—all attest the worth of this great and good man.

And now, that the State and the South have sustained in the death of Gov. Ellis an irreparable loss, we would be glad to see a suitable monument erected to him at Raleigh to perpetuate his memory for his early anticipation and timely warning, which saved us from the sad fate of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, and his brave, manly, and untiring energy in defense of the South and his own beloved State. This might be done by the State or by private subscription.

The Duration of the War.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, in a late speech, used the following language:

"But upon this sueject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inqniry with me, how long I think the war will last—whether or not it will be a short one. Well, my countrymen, I will tell you this, that it is known only to the Ruler of events. It is curtained from mortal knowledge and mortal vision. I know not; I would not know if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is, it is going *to last until the enemy is whipped and driven from our soil.* [Tremendous applause.] And it will require men and money to do it, and the best way to make it a short war is *to send men into the field*, and to raise means enough to support them in the field to *drive the enemy out.*—*That is the best way.*"

Now, we have contended that Mr. Stephen's way of ending the war is the best and most effectual one to procure an early, honorable, and lasting peace. The Vandal hosts now practicing spoliation, rapine, and murder on Southern soil, must be driven back into their own filthy dens. We can have no affiliation with these bestial myrmidons, nor their fallen, tyrannical government, whose monarchical, lawless, brutal, rotten stench stinks in the nostrils of the whole civilized world.

We learn from the Louisville Courier, that the debased subjects of this intolerable tyranny have the audacity to parade in the public streets of that pitiable Southern city, on Southern soil, the following contemptible, characteristic advertisement, to seduce men into the hellish work of extermination:

WANTED.

"Twenty-five Able Bodied Men to join Gen. Rousseau's Brigade. Pay $11 to $21 per month: board and clothing included. 160 acres of land at the expiration of the war. Apply corner Shelby and Market streets, to JOHN L. TREANOR."

Freemen of North Carolina do you hear that? *One hundred and sixty acres* of Southern land are to be given to each of Lincoln's Huns, after they have murdered you, raped your wives and daughters, and taken possession of your soil. The negro seems no longer to be the object of their detestable philanthropy, but BOOTY AND BEAUTY are the insatiable yearnings of the perjured hearts of those devils incarnate. Remember, then, that defeat is both national and individual ruin, that our liberty, our interest, our all depend upon our strong arms, and that the sword must be our shield and protection. We don't believe peace will be permanent until we shall have conquered it, until Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky are freed from the lawless grasp of despotism that now crushes them to the earth, and every element of Lincolnism is driven from Southern soil, by force of arms. Then

"Awake, freemen! oh awake though late,
Avert the ruin of your tottering State;
If in your hearts or grief or courage lies,
Rise to redeem, oh yet to conquer rise."

MAGNIFICENT BRAVADOISM.

The rump are hard run. With upwards of 150,000 men under arms they confess that they can do nothing in the way of dispersing the "rebels" and restoring the Union. They boasted some months since that with this force they would soon put all things right. They have done it with a vengeance. Finding themselves egregiously and sorely disappointed, they have determined to bluster in a higher key. So they have ordered their Congress in a most magniloquent edict to call forthwith for 400,000 men and $400,000,000 of money to help them out of the tight place they have gotten themselves into. Of course the edict will be registered in due form and all creation will tremble.

This gigantic parade upon paper is principally intended to strike terror in England and France. The South laughs at it. Intimidation is the sole aim and object of the rump. They believe, or affect to believe, that the European powers are as cowardly as themselves, and that not one of them will dare to recognise the Southern Confederacy after receiving intelligence of this tremendous call they have made for muscle and cash. Let them raise both if they can. They will find themselves just as impotent to accomplish their insane purpose as they were before. Let them then double the number of troops and amount of money just ordered, and they will still be in the vocative.—Let them double again, and they will be again minus the triumph they are so anxious for. The South has sufficient resources to meet any demand. So let the rump spread themselves.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin, Petersburg Express and South Carolinian.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—News from Little Rock reached here yesterday, via Pocahontas, which states that McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federalists at Springfield, killing nine hundred Federalists. An unconditional surrender was made.

Two hundred of the Confederate forces killed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton, with dates to the 3rd instant, has arrived.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool for two days amounted to 45,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. Prices had advanced fully ⅛, and in some cases ¼, the market closing with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat a shade dearer. Provisions dull. Consols 89¼@89⅜ for money. The political news is unimportant.

The Hibernian has arrived at Farther Point. The sales of cotton for the week were 158,000 bales, of which speculators took 49,000 and exporters 26,000 bales. Prices had advanced ⅛c. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, speculators taking 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 8⅜; Middling 8½. Consols 89½. Bullion decreased £572,000.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The following additional intelligence has been received by the Saxonia:

A Garibaldian assassination plot has been discovered.

The Hungarian address is very disloyal and hostile to the crown. It was returned with orders to modify it, under a penalty of a dissolution of the Diet.

RICHMOND, July 16.—Intelligent passengers by this evening's train brings the following important news:

Col. Pegram's command at the battle at Rich Mountain, the Upsher Greys, Capt. Higginbottom, all the commissioned officers, except the Captain were killed.

In the Lee Guards, Capt. Erwin, 6 or 8 killed.

Rock Bridge Rifles, Captain Curry, 5 or 10 killed.

A small portion of Delaney's Petersburg Artillery were engaged in the fight, and all were killed or wounded.

Delaney was bayonetted at his cannon. Two of the Upsher Greys shot his slayers instantly dead.

Another company, perhaps from Hardin or one of the other Eastern counties, was engaged, but it is impossible to obtain details to satisfy the anxious hearts of thousands of relatives and friends of those who were engaged in the conflict.

All of the Companies in this engagement were Virginians.

Beverly was taken possession of by the Federalists on Friday, at noon.

The Confederate stores were nearly all saved.

Gen. Garnett's death is confirmed, but little else is known of the battle at this point up to the present moment.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Henry Ward has returned to Baltimore and says his confidence in the confederate leaders is *unbounded.*

WASHINGTON, July 16.—McClelland's official dispatches confirms the death of Gen. Garnett with two hundred of his men killed and one thousand prisoners taken, with 7 guns.

The army Appropriation Bill has passed the Senate.

The bogus Virginia Senators were sworn in to-day.

Resolutions to adjourn on Friday passed the Senate.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ necessary means to protect commerce from privateers was passed.

A resolution calling for a Convention to adjust difficulties was tabled, 92 to 5.

Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate.

Congress has passed the House Bill, defining and providing a penalty for conspiracy.

Seward has given notice that he will make reclamation on the Spanish Government if the prizes taken by the Sumter, in her ports, are not surrendered.

Lord Lyons has called attention to the fact that private parties were permitted to run the Chesapeake blockade.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette reports Laurel Hill evacuated on the night of the 11th.

The rear guard of the Confederates were overtaken by the advance of the Federalists, on the 12th when an engagement took place to cover the retreating column.

Gen. Garnett (Confederate,) was killed. Col. Ramsay, of Georgia, succeeded Garnett and the pursuit ceased.

The result of the whole affair is, Laurel Hill camp equipments, 40 baggage wagons, the field chest, two regimental colors, four Georgia Captains and Lieutenants were captured with 20 men.

Gen. Garnett's body is at the headquarters awaiting orders from Richmond.

NOTE.—The above dispatch does not agree with one dated from Washington.—ED. BULLETIN.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Gen. Harris has proceeded to Calloway county as speedily as possible.

Young men are leaving in squads of tens and hundreds for the rendezvous in the Western part of the State.

Jackson's followers are becoming bold and defiant.

All the telegraph lines have been cut around Boonville.

Advices from South Western Missouri place 12,000 Federalists at Springfield.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 17.—Four thousand Missourians are gathered at Georgetown, and they have three pieces of artillery. The people are flocking to their standard.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The schooner Ella from Tampico, bound to New York, it is reported has been captured off New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House Bill has been passed calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion. The militia to be disorganized sixty days after the assembling of the next Congress unless Congress otherwise directs.

The militia Bill calling out 500,000 men with the Senate amendment has been passed, with an additional amendment that the President select Brigadier and Major Generals from the Regular Command of Volunteers, who assume present rank at the close of the war.

In the Senate Mr. Breckenridge spoke in justification of the Bill.

Mr. Russell, in his letter (published in the London Times,) says that the American camps are worse than those of the Crimea.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—In the recent engagement Gen. Garnett's force, numbered 5,000 men, McClelland's 25,000, in three columns. Morris had flanked the Southerners while Rosencrouets approached in front.

The patriots stood their ground to the last possible moment. The retreat must have been admirably managed, as the pursuers had no opportunity of using small arms, so well was the rear guarded, though in retreat, outflanked twice by converse columns, but twenty were killed.

At last accounts. the Confederates were retreating towards St. George.

The Federalists express the hope that Gen. Hill, at Oakland, will harrass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardie county.

It must be remembered that these troops kept McClelland's column in check for a week.

RICHMOND, July 17.—Passengers just arrived from the neighborhood of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, differ materially in their reports of the recent engagements.

Some assert positively that Col. Pegram was neither killed nor taken prisoner. Others state directly the reverse.

Again, some report that Gen. Garnett was not killed and that the Georgia Regiment was not captured, whilst others affirm the reverse. Suspense must be endured untill reliable information can be obtained.

The following letter has been placed, just now, upon the Bulletin Board of the Richmond Dispatch, addressed to the mother of Col. Pegram, who resides here:

GREENBRIER RIVER, July 13.

MRS. GEN. PEGRAM:—Col. Pegram was not hurt nor injured in the Battle of Rich Mountain. We parted after the fight and he has gone to join Gen. Garnett. Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the reports of his fall, I remain the warm friend of your noble son

NAT TAYLOR.

FULTON LODGE ROOM, No 99,
SALISBURY, N. C.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Brother John W. Ellis, late Governor of the State of North Carolina, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Disposer of human events, the Great Grand Master of all things Eternal or Temporal, in his divine and inscrutable but always merciful providence, to remove from his high office, and from us our distinguished and much loved and cherished brother, John W. Ellis, late Governor of the State of North Carolina, distinguished alike for his manly virtues, his lofty talents, his ardent and zealous patriotism and all the social endowments of mind and heart that could endear him to neighbors, friends, relatives, and especially to us his brethren, and, whereas, this melancholly dispensation has occurred, when to the eye of human reason, the nation much needs the assistance of his wise counsel and the inspiration of his ever active, untiring energy, and, whereas with us, and for him, a widowed wife weeps and a whole country mourns.

Resolved, That we, his brethren bow in humble trusting humanity to this mysterious dispensation

Resolved, That his example teaches that all men are true architects of their own fortunes; that the teachings of his life and success furnish a bright and shining mark to all worthy Master Masons by which to govern their dealings with their fellow man and more especially their brethren, by the square and to circumscribe their acts by the compass.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a brother, who, in life discharged well and truly every masonic duty and obligation. The bar has lost a member whose talents and bearing illustrated and ornamented the profession, and added dignity and lustre to the ermine of the Judge this community has lost its first citizen and North Carolina a Statesman.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and especially to her whom his death has made a widow, our earnest and most sincere sympathies.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Brethren of the Lodges in Richmond, Petersburg, and Raleigh, who extended with so much promptness the courtesies of Masonry to the remains of our deceased brother in passing through those points. We hope we may not be called upon to return them in like manner or a like occasion. Still they will ever be remembered and treasured as testimonials of the fraternal feelings of our ancient order.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the *Banner* and *Watchman*.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

R. E. LOVE.
B. F FRALEY,
JOHN D. BROWN, } COMMITTEE.

JOHN F. MOOSE, SECRETARY.

Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, refuses to pay the interest on the United States Government bonds held by the Sovereign State of Texas.

From the Petersburg Express.

CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK,
July 11, 1861.

Dear Express: The detachment of men from the 2nd North Carolina Regiment, alluded to by your correspondent "Incog," in Tuesday's Express, has been heard from. The detachment consisted of five men from each companies, making fifty in all, and were under charge of Lieut. Separk, of the Warren Guards. They were sent to Currituck, N. C., for the purpose of taking charge of a cargo of coffee, which had been wrecked, from a British vessel, and which Yankee ships were observed closely watching.

The report is just to hand, that after the coffee had been removed from the British vessel to our steamer, it was attacked by 200 Yankees. A brisk engagement followed, in which 12 of the enemy were killed and a large number taken prisoners. The remainder who landed are wandering about the woods like scared sheep, and our boys are hunting them in every direction.

Our men recived no serious injury. Private Royster, of the Granville Grays, received a slight wound from a grape shot. We are told that commissary Arrington displayed very great bravery, he alone, with his formidable knife, decapitated three live Yankees, and will return to-day with their scalps as trophies. Well may the Vandals tremble when he advances.

I have not time to write more this morning.—I will give you full particulars to-morrow. All our men displayed Spartan heroism, and though pitted against great odds, stood their ground like patriots.

The mail is closing and I must stop.

JONHANES.

COMMENTS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

The Servian journals, we need hardly say, are profuse in their laudations of the message. Such papers as the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, *Ledger*, *North American*, and others of that class, pour out a volume of fulsome compliment, which is as pitiful as it is disgusting. It will surprise the reader, however, to learn that the New York *Times* is an exception, and although what it says does not amount to much, we give the following extract for the benefit of our circulation:

[*From the New York Times, Republican.*]

"It is common to herald a President's message to the world as an important document. And often it is so. But never was a message less important than the one transmitted to Congress by President Lincoln, although the occasion is the most extraordinary that ever occurred in our country for the writing of a message. The telegraph, or some strange fate that presided in the transmission and reprint of the document, has apparently coincided in this view of its value, for never before have we had a more painful jumble from which to extract the pith and meaning, the statement and sequence, of a State paper. We mean no disrespect to the President in saying so. We mean simply that we knew beforehand the sentiment of the country in regard to the war, and neither President nor Congress will be expected, or indeed permitted, to do anything contrary to the public will.

"We are disposed to postpone criticism upon a document that appears to be so barbarously treated in its transmission. But we must say that altogether too much attention is bestowed on Virginia's act of secession in the message, and the mode in which it was accomplished by the Richmond Convention; and less is said than would have been acceptable in regard to the movements of the people of western Virginia and of east Tennessee, for their relief from the tyrany of the Confederate States, and the prospect of their success through the aid of government. Something more than one sentence on "the practice of privateering" by the seceded States, the occasion perhaps demanded. The country would have liked to know what is the prospect of the ratification of the couvention of European governments which declares privateering to be piracy. Some kindly words on the subject of liberal commercial relations with European nations would not have been out of place."

Some of the more honest of the Northern journals condemn the message unhesitatingly. We saw a scathing criticism in the New York *Daily News*, but could not obtain possession of the paper. The following extract from another fearless defender of Southern rights we find in a Baltimore daily:

[*From the New York Day Book, Democrat.*]

"It will not escape the attention of the reader that Mr. Lincoln speaks of himself and his acts as "*the government*," showing his utter ignorance of the very principles lying at the foundation of our system. The government is the people, Mr. Lincoln one of their general agents. Congress is another. The Supreme Court another. To each of these departments certain general powers were delegated. Have any of these departments assumed powers not delegated? This is the real question. Mr. Lincoln labore through several very badly constructed sentences to prove that a State has not the constitutional right of secession. We would have been glad if Mr. Lincoln had devoted half the space to showing us where he derives the Constitutional right of coercion. But we have never a word on that subject. Mr. Lincoln's ideas on federal and State rights are equally wide off the mark. He commits the solecism of arguing that the Union made the States! There never was a cart so exactly before the horse."

The old *Journal of Commerce*, too, speaks its mind pretty freely, as an extract will show:

[*From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Democrat.*]

"The President doubtless intends a high compliment to the men composing the army, when he declares that there is scarcely a regiment "from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and, perhaps, a court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself." As things go, we are inclined to think this somewhat high-wrought eulogism upon our citizen soldiery substantially deserved. Certainly there is not one from which a person could not be selected qualified to present the subject matter of our national difficulties in a clearer and more concise form than has been done in the paper under considered.

"The allusion by the President to the proceedings for suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, does not, that we can see, throw any new light upon that question. Certainly the administration view of the case is not as well presented as it has been done a hundred times by the Republican newspapers. Possibly the attorney general, whose opinion is promised, may present a stronger justification for executive interference with this great safeguard for the liberty of the citizen."

12TH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

We learn that this regiment last week elected Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, now of South Carolina, Colonel, Lt. J. O. Long, late of the U. S. Army, Lt. Colonel, and T. S. Galloway, of Rockingham, Major, Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew is a native of North Carolina. On all hands he is acknowledged to be one of the most talented men in the country. He is a true son of the State. At an early day, his services were tendered to the State, but so far as we know, the Military Board have taken no notice of his tender. At last, the people, without his knowledge, have demanded his services. He lives in South Carolina—is a Colonel of a regiment in South Carolina which the Governor of that State could not spare to go to Virginia. Col. P. was anxious to be in the fight, and entered Hampton's Legion as a high private. The officers of the 12th regiment without knowing he would accept, elected him their Colonel. He was telegraphed, and promptly replied that he accepted. He is at his post, we learn, and as soon as his regiment is ready he will take the field. We look for good results from this regiment, as we do from all our regiments. Let our brave leaders lead on our brave men to the field, and they will do their duty.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MOST ESTIMABLE LADY.

We are deeply grieved to announce the awfully sudden death of Mrs. Amelia McKimmon, wife of James McKimmon, Esq., merchant, of this city. She expired at the residence of her husband at 4 o'clock A. M., on Friday last, after an illness of about ten minutes, having retired to rest in her usual good health. Her disease is supposed to have been an affection of the heart.—*Raleigh Register.*

FRENCH CONSUL.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday has the following note:

"M. De St. Andre, whose appointment as French Consul was lately reported in the *Courier*, has arrived and taken lodgings at the Mills House with his family."

It would be interesting to know to what Government on this side the Monsieur is accredited. Is it to Lincoln or to the Confederate States?—If to the former, is he recognized in Charleston in his official capacity?—*Southern Guardian.*

WHAT ENGLAND MEANS TO DO—THE OPINION OF MR. DALLAS.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following unvarnished statement of the views of Hon. George M. Dallas, late United States Minitser to the Court of St. James, with regard to the policy of England in reference to the Confederate States:

Mr. Dallas converses very unreservedly about the feeling of the British Ministry towards this Government. He believed the Ministry to be hostile to us, and that Lord John Russell's early recognition of the rebels as belligerents was not a premature declaration to be repented of hereafter, but a deliberate policy to be adhered to as far as it goes. He is disposed to believe that the great arbiter is cotton—that as the stock on hand will keep the English mills employed until November, the Ministry will not openly countenance the rebellion until it is ascertained whether the new crop is to be exported or not. If we crush the rebels and permit the new crop to be exported, all will be satisfactory to John Bull; if we fail to do so, and John Bull has to do without cotton, then some occasion will be found to get up a difficulty and force the blockade. If the war here continues until November, Bull will keep tolerably quiet, making only an occasional roaring. Hence, as the time for shipping the new crop approaches, the question of how England means to act will be more clearly answered. Mr. Dallas thinks that if the Ministry were to be too openly for the rebellion now, Exeter Hall would turn them out forthwith, while, unless they made some show of favoring the Cotton Lords, they would do the same thing; so as it is for office, after all, that they are contending, their future policy will be just such as they may think the most likely to insure to them a continuance of power. He is of opinion that France and England will pursue an identical policy with respect to us, be that what it may.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Blockade of Galveston.

We have the Galveston *Civilian*, extra, of the 3rd instant, which thus announces the blockade of that port:

Yesterday forenoon the lookout on Hendley's run up the red flag, signalizing war vessels, with the token for one sail and one steamer beneath, bringing groups of curious observers to the observatories with which Galveston is so well provided. In due time the dark hull of a large steam propeller loomed up above the waters, followed by a "low, black," but by no means "rakish lookish schooner," and approached the anchorage outside the bar.

By order of Capt. Moore, of the Confederate States Army, Capt. Thomas Chubb, with the pilot boat *Royal Yacht*, with our fellow-citizen John S. Sydnor, proceeded to board the steamer, which proved to be the *South Carolina*, formerly in the New York and Savannah trade, but now converted into a war vessel.

The *Royal Yacht*, in answer to the pilot signal of the steamer, hoisted a flag, but the steamer evidently intended to force them to board the schooner, but this was not the intention. Capt. Chubb, on seeing the *Jack* was down, put about for the city, being at the same time out of range, when the steamer hosted a white flag. The Yacht then sent a boat alongside, bearing Col. Sydnor and Capt. Chubb. They were received with due ceremony and marked politeness. Col. Sydnor having delivered Capt. Moore's letter, Capt. Alden gave him written notice of the blockade. A conversation of about an hour ensued, during which Capt. Alden was assured of the entire unity of our people in reference to resisting the oppression of the North. Capt. Alden expressed great regret that matters had reached such a pass; but said he was here to do his duty to his government, and that the intention was to enforce obedience to it. He gave no assurances as to the means which would be adopted to carry out its intentions so far as we are concerned.

The hatchways being closed and guns all covered, it was impossible to form any exact conclusions as to the strength of the steamer. She had six large guns, evidently 42 pounders, one large swivel near her bow, and at her stern two brass 6 pounders, all ready mounted for use as flying artillery. But few men appeared on deck, and the only clue furnished as to her complement was in her clothing hanging up to-day. Capt. Chubb thinks there are about 150 on board.

Capt. Alden expressed the belief that his Government would soon be able to bring the Southern States into subjection, and on being told that all classes of our people would suffer extermination first, seemed much surprised. He seemed disposed to converse freely in relation to our troubles, and received the plain talk and patriotic response of our two citizens in good humor. He said he was able to enforce the demands of his Government, and, if necessary, could shell us out. He was assured that whenever it came to that, we would give him a warm reception.

There was one feature in this affair worthy of note. Col. Sydnor is a native of the South, while Capt. Chubb was raised in the same town (Charlestown, Mass.,) with Capt. Alden. He was thus able to hear from his lips the unmistakable evidences that all of our citizens of Southern, Northern, as well as foreign origin, are determined to fight to the last sooner than submit to the detestable rule of Lincoln.

GEN. SCOTT'S CHILDREN.—It may not be generally known to this community that within forty feet of one of the batteries now being erected for the defence of Richmond, two children of Lieutenant Gen. Winfield Scott lie buried. We refer to the fortifications being thrown up on Mr. Mayo's plantation, immediately south east of the city, and commanding James River. When we reflect upon Virginia's relations to Gen. Scott, and Scott's relations to Virginia—that he was born and reared upon her maternal soil, and married one of her daughters, that his nearest relatives in the world are among her citizens and fighting for her defence—that children of his own flesh and blood, alas we fear we cannot say, of his love, lie buried beneath her soil; when we recollect the honors that Virginia in her pride has shown him, and the countless kindnesses her citizens have showered upon him, it almost surpasses human credulity to believe that he could have turned the infamous ingrate and traitor that he is. If there is a tender emotion or feeling of love in his nature, would he not naturally turn to the grave of his children? Alas! his long connection with the Yankees and Yankeedom, has corrupted his nature, and he now stands, one of them by adoption, a violator of his allegiance to his native State, and a betrayer of his country. He has become a Yankee—that is a lasting disgrace.—*Petersburg Express.*

DEATH OF WILLIAM BOYLAN, ESQ.

We are under the painful necessity of chronicling the death of William Boylan, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this city. After a long, useful and successful career, Mr. B. breathed his last in this city on Monday evening, the 15th inst. "Peace to his ashes."

We leave it to some one better acquainted than ourselves with the life of the deceased to do justice to his memory.—*Raleigh Register.*

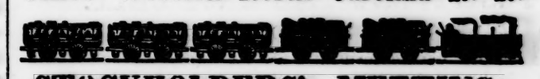
SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BRO'S, GROCERS.

SALISBURY JULY 19, 1861.

APPLLES:		MOLASSES:	
Dried,	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON:		Common,	45 to 50
Hams,	15 to 15	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	14 to 15	OATS,	35 to 50
Hog round,	13 to 15	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	℔ gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	20 to 22	TANNERS OIL:	
BUTTER,	12 to 20	℔ gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish, new,	50 to 75
Adamantine,	27 to 30	Sweet,	00 to 00
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 0
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	25 to 00	Sack,	3 25 to 3 50
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 1 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4,	10 to 11
CORN,	75 to 75	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
℔ sack,	2 75 to 3 00	Loaf,	16 to 18
℔ bbl.	5 75 to 6 00	Clarified,	12½ to 15
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	75 to 1 00
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	14 to 15	10 by 12	2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	75 to 75	12 by 14	2 50 to 0 00

Office Western North Carolina R. R.



STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STATESVILLE, JULY 15, 1861.

The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Rail Road Company, will be held in NEWTON, on Thursday, 29th August, next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Treas'r.

July 19–3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., July 18, 1861.

A.
John C. Ayecock,
J. L. Alexander,

B.
Joseph Brown,
Miss Lizzie Brown,
S. C. Barnhart,
B. Bailey,
Miss N. M. Brown,
H. Bassenger,
Miss Dely Brown,
Lieut. John E. Brown,
M. R. Blackwelder,
C. S. Brown,
George E. Boger, 2
W. A. Biles,
Mrs. J. J. Barringer,
William Boger,
Crissy Brown,
Brown & Bro.
Miss Laura Bradshaw, 2
Jas. M. Boomer,
Eliz. Bassanger,
J. S. Barrow,

C.
Dennis Clark, 2
Walter Caldwell,
Caleb T. Crawford,
J. Connelus,
J. D. Cox,
R. Cunningham,
Dr. Jas. M. Crump,

D.
John Doren,
Rev. Robt Deschmedy,
Caty Deller,
Susan Deller,

E.
H. L. Evans.

F.
T. F. Ford,
S. E. Fulk,
Miss Amanda Field,
R. H. Field,
William Foster,
Miss Mary Fink,

G.
J. A. Gallimore,
Mrs. B. M. Glover,
A. Galloway,
W. P. Graham,
A. M. Gorman,
Miss Gadd,
William Garver,
Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer,

H.
John Hilspy,
Thos. Howister,
E. P. Hardy,
H. P. Holenworth,
W. Hooser,
Rev. B. C. Hall,
Susan Hutchison,
W. Hurt,
George Haliper,
R. F. Hall,
J. C. Hargrave,
W. L. Hilliard,
S. T. Hall,

I.
Eliza Irwin, 2

J.
Joel Jackson,
Ann Johnson,

K.
Linnerd Kinney,
Fanny Keply,
Thos. Kincaid,

L.
Rosa L. Lyerly,
Thos. J. Linn,

M.
D. C. Moore, 2
J. MrKnight,
David Murdoch,
David Manuel,
Elkin Manufacturing Co.
A. Moise,
W. J. McDaniel,
Isaac McGee,
Aaron Miller,
James McNeely,
Mary McCorkle,
Lviline Minor,
Miss Jennie Miller,

N.
S. S. Nance,
Mrs. A. Nchderson,

P.
Dr. A. S. Piggot,
J. C. Patterson,
E. Peare,
R. Payne,
E. Pame,

R.
E. Rice, 2
C. U. Rich, 2
W. H. Rivers,
James Rolerson,
C. B. Robinson,
E. C. Rumple,

S.
Samuel Strayhorn,
W. L. Smith, 2
S. J. Sloan,
C. R. Staley,
W. J. Sheop,
J. A. Sutherland, 2
C. A. Smith,
J. P. Stildervant,
Thom Sedlin,
R. Serpell,
E. Shuford,

T.
Joel Thomas,

W.
Dr. T. J. Witherspoon,
J. C. Whitson, 2
George Waiters,
C. T. Walter,
Mrs. Nancy Wilkinson,
Isaac Work,
W. D. Warmich,
Thos Whitfield,
Mrs. Nancy Walton,
H. Winter,
W. D. Wells,

V.
E. A. Vogler,
G. D. Volkmar,
Joseph Vestal.

MOSES A. SMITH, P. M.

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C

June 19. 52-1y.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

April 10. 42-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10.000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds. Molasses.

SPRAGUE BRO

May 29 49-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.

Jan. 10, 1859. 27—tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.

W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE**, and every comfort is provided in his **ROOMS**.

His **STABLES** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OMNIBUS** runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1861. 1—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "*give 'em fits*" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neat ness and despatch. C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22 3-tf

T Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba. Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans.—Also Now York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29 49-tf

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row.

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the **BOOK STORE** for sale.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's
IMPERIAL WINE
BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are **UNSURPASSED!**

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.

June 26. 53-1y.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!!
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE
MAKORA ARABICA,
DISCOVERED BY A
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis shouldnse the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.
It cures Bronchitis.
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Imps. of Drugs and Medicines,
61 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

March 26, 1861. 2-tf

HESPER: AND OTHER POEMS.

BY
THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have 'gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY
MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants,** to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES at

S. FRANKFORD'S.

Oct. 9, 1860. 38—tf

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low for CASH.

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

HAVING ERECTED A STEAM SAW MILL FIVE and a half miles from Lexington and three miles north of Tyro, immediately on the Salisbury and Danville road; where we keep on hands large quantities of the very best kind of Pine Lumber: such as weatherboarding, flooring, ceiling and inch plank, and can furnish at the shortest notice, White Oak, Post Oak, and Yellow Poplar. All persons wishing to buy Lumber, send in your bills and we are confident you will be pleased.

ANDREW KOONTS & CO.

June 1st, 1861. 3m

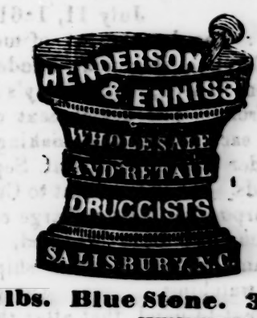
Troops Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED MEN to SERVE in 4th Regiment of North-Carolina.

McLEOD TURNER, *Recruiting Officer.*

June 4, 1861. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

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Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40.000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

sept 18-c

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.
INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND DURABLE article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs.—There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS.

Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf